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value of the work and, in the course of a few years, the author will be able to generalize the statement of his rules, as the acts become more uniform in their terms and construction.

*St. Louis, Mo.*

WALTER H. SAUNDERS.

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INTERVENTION IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Ellery C. Stowell. (Washington: John Byrne & Co. 1921, pp. viii, 558.)

A necessary corollary of the notable development of science and invention during the past two decades has been an increased interest in international law and relations. Phases of international jurisprudence which have hitherto been of little more than academic interest have become of primary concern to the modern statesman. The rapid means of communication and transportation have made close neighbors of all of the great nations. The desire on the part of the nationals of one state to extend their commercial activities into other states, and especially into the so-called backward areas, has necessarily been the cause of differences between the states concerned, and those differences have had to be settled with reference to rules of international law. The voter of today who desires to make an intelligent choice in a national election finds himself confronted with the necessity of forming an opinion upon important international issues, and a knowledge of at least the fundamental principles of the law of nations is the only sound basis for such an opinion. More especially does the legislator feel this need. A member of Congress can no longer confine his interest to domestic affairs. He is constantly called upon to decide which of two or more inconsistent attitudes his country should adopt with respect to an international problem.

Any book, therefore, which makes it less difficult for the average citizen to acquire a thorough knowledge of some phase of international law is well worth while, and the least that can be said for the volume under review is that it is such a book. Some of the most acute international difficulties that have arisen in the past have been due to an improper use of force on the part of one nation for the purpose of influencing the conduct of another, and differences of the same character will arise in the future unless the statesmen who are charged with the conduct of international relations have a correct understanding of the legal principles involved and an appreciation of the history of intervention.

The author of this book seems to have achieved his purpose, which was "to set forth the occasions when a state is justified in employing force or the menace of force to influence the conduct of another state." Although he attempts to formulate a rule by which nations should govern themselves in the employment of force against one another, he does not fail to appreciate the importance of facts, and the book is replete with discussions of actual instances of intervention. While the feasibility of his rule may be questioned, it seems sound as an abstract principle, and after all, nations, like individuals, must have ideals to which they can strive to attain.

The exhaustive bibliography adds to the practical utility of the book. This feature should appeal particularly to the investigator in this field of international law.

*Yale Law School.*

DOUGLAS ARANT.